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MANDATE SURRENDER DATE FORECAST

FRENCH STRIKERS KILLED

Paris, Dec. 4.—Two strikers were killed and several strikers and police wounded when the police tried today to remove strikers occupying the railway station at Valenciennes, the drome department in Southeastern France. The strikers remained in occupation tonight.

Clashes were reported in two Paris suburbs tonight—St. Ouen, in the north, Puteaux in the west.

Tear gas bombs were thrown by the police at Puteaux to disperse the crowd which gathered at the arsenal, then at the Town Hall.

At St. Ouen, in the north, some 250 strikers tried to enter the electric power station, but were dispersed after 12 policemen and an unknown number of strikers had been slightly injured in a baton charge.

Drastic fires destroyed three high tension electricity pylons between Bordeaux and Bayonne.

Film Star Spends Freely

Southampton, Dec. 4.—The Mexican film star, Linda Christian, who left for America in the liner Queen Mary, today said that during her three-months visit to England and the Continent, she had spent between \$7,000 and \$8,000 dollars.

"I had sent an SOS to Mexico for money to return home," she said.

Miss Christian, aged 21, denied the rumours that she had become engaged during her European visit. Two other film stars, Alexis Smith and Loretta Young, who came to England for the Royal Command performance, and Gracie Fields, who was going to New York to join her husband and spend two months in the United States, also sailed in the Queen Mary.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS' PRE-FAB. SUBMARINES

Shanghai, Dec. 4.—A well-informed and highly placed source told United Press today that the Soviets are mass-producing pre-fabricated submarines at a number of widely scattered inland factories.

He said the finished parts can be shipped to a few waiting coastal assembly plants, put together and ready to sail within a week.

The source said Russia is not paying much attention to surface ship production. He said the Russians are keeping the vast submarine building project secret by inland production facilities since no one would think of looking for shipyards scattered over thousands of miles none of which is closer than 500 miles to the nearest water. The coastal assembly plants are undetected because they remain completely inactive.

The source did not know if there is any connection between his information and a recent statement in Washington by Secretary of Navy John Sullivan that Russia has a submarine fleet of 250 ships, which is five times larger than the U.S. fleet, and that the U.S. fleet is being built by Germany in the battle of the Atlantic.

However, the source said, Russia's underwater power is already staggering.—United Press.

Truman And Evans

Amarillo, Texas, Dec. 4.—Mildred Evans, George Truman and Clifford Evans took off for Oklahoma City today on another lap of their leisurely global flight.—Associated Press.

Tipped As May 1 PALESTINE POLICE LEAVE STOPPED

London, Dec. 4.—Informed London quarters were today quoted as predicting May 1, 1948, as the possible date on which Britain will surrender her Palestine mandate and begin her withdrawal. Decision about the date was still awaited, but was believed imminent.

It was expected that if the Cabinet reached a final decision at its meeting today, an early intimation of the date will be given to the Palestine Commission of the United Nations by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's Permanent delegate to the United Nations.

It was made clear, however, that so far the British Government had not announced any decision, either to the United Nations or the United States.

A Foreign Office spokesman, denying another report that the evacuation of British troops from Palestine could not be completed until October next year, said that Britain was adhering to the date of August 1, already announced to the United Nations General Assembly, for completing the withdrawal of armed forces.

The withdrawal of stores and administrative staff is expected to occupy far more time than that of withdrawing the more mobile combat forces.

One factor believed to be influencing the start as late as May is that the next three months form the most important part of Palestine's citrus fruit season, which is of paramount importance to Palestine and to the world at large and which there is a general desire not to disrupt.

FARRAN BACKS ARABS

The mass circulation newspaper Daily Express today published prominently on its leader page the opposing views on the Palestine problem by British ex-officers, one of which is Captain Roy Farran, acquitted by a British court martial last September of the charge of murdering a Jewish youth.

Under the headline "I'm for Arabs They deserve to win," the 38-year-old former Commando, Captain Farran, who resigned his army commission last month, declared that, in view of Zionist claims, it was easy to understand the fear of Middle East Nations for progressive Zionism.

Expressing the hope that disaster might still be averted by a reversal of the United Nations' decision for partition, Captain Farran said that Jews were equipped to defend themselves against Arabs in Palestine, but probably not against the entire Arab League.—Reuter.

TROOPS STAND BY

Jerusalem, Dec. 4.—Steel helmeted British troops surrounded Jerusalem's Old City tonight to stop Arab break-outs after another day of Arab-Jewish disturbances on the Palestine partition issue.

All Palestine police leave passes were cancelled and troops were ordered to stand-by throughout the country for 24 hours, beginning at dawn tomorrow when Arabs were told to hold a further series of anti-partition meetings.

At Ramleh, the all-Arab town on the Tel-Aviv-Jerusalem road, thousands of Moslems and Christian Arabs lined up along the highway today to stone two police-escorted Jewish convoys and injured at least two Jews.

Jewish drivers opened fire during the attack on the first convoy, wounding four Arabs, three of them seriously.

A party of 30 Jews attacked an Arab-owned orange grove in the Jaffa area, wounding one Arab, a police report stated. The Jews withdrew after throwing two hand-grenades and firing several bursts of automatic fire.

The police fired over the heads of Arab prisoners, who attempted a mass escape from the Athlit goal labour camp, another police report said. None of the prisoners escaped and none was injured.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

London, Dec. 4.—Hundreds of young British ex-servicemen, in sympathy with Arabs over the United Nations' decision to partition Palestine, are offering to serve in the Arab force.

Applications from wartime pilots, naval officers and ratings, and Commandos were coming in all day yesterday to the Arab embassies and legations in London and the Palestine Arab Political Mission.

The Egyptian Embassy said: "Quite a lot of applications have been received. They are being forwarded to Cairo for consideration."—Reuter.

RABBI'S "ARMY"

Boston, Dec. 4.—An American rabbi who was arrested in Paris on charges of planning to drop Zionist propaganda leaflets on London told of plans for a 250,000-man Palestine expeditionary army to be led by "American generals."

The army would be made up of American veterans. It would be known as "the George Washington battalion."

Rabbi Baruch Korff, 32, said the volunteers would be formed within a few months. Several American generals he did not name have volunteered to lead the force, he said.

Korff was held 12 weeks in a French prison on charges of plotting to "bomb" London with leaflets. Later he was freed when prosecution was dropped.—Associated Press.

Singapore's Income Tax

Singapore, Dec. 4.—An income tax of three to 30 per cent and a company profit tax of 20 per cent will be introduced into the Colony of Singapore and into the Malayan Union during 1948, it was announced today.

After months of heated controversy on the advisability of introducing income tax, the Governor of the Malayan Union, Sir Edward Gent, and the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, said that they had declined to override the advice of their Advisory Councils and would enable the necessary legislation to introduce the tax.—Reuter.

Food Rations Warning To Americans

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Truman's Cabinet Food Committee warned the United States today that unless intensive efforts are made to conserve food, the nation may have food rationing next spring.

The Committee announced an intensified voluntary food saving campaign to meet the "desperate needs" abroad and avert "grave inflationary dangers" at home.

Admitting that more drastic measures, including price control on meat and even rationing, might be necessary before next spring, the Cabinet Committee laid down a five-point program:

1.—To continue a full and general observance of meatless Tuesdays and eggless Thursdays and a daily saving of a slice of bread.

2.—To continue to intensify the shutdown of the distilling industry whose present 60-day holiday is due to end on December 25.

3.—To extend the conservation programmes in the brewing industry beyond the original termination date of February 1.

4.—To urge on baking and restaurant industries a vigorous economy.

5.—To persuade farmers to intensify their efforts to hold down the feeding of grain to livestock.

The export goal of 570,000,000 bushels of grain was being maintained.

The present indications are that there will be sufficient food produced in 1948 to maintain food consumption at home.

The total food supplies in 1948 will be about four per cent below the 1947 level.—Reuter.

Police Smash Up Terrorist Ring

Bombay, Dec. 4.—Police said on Wednesday night they had smashed a terrorist ring specialising in bomb outrages. 37 Hindus and Sikhs were arrested.

The arrests followed a series of explosions in Bombay. The worst blast killed seven and injured 68 in a movie house in August. Associated Press.

Britain Will Oppose Use Of Veto In Jap Peace Treaty

London, Dec. 4.—A high Australian source today disclosed here that Australia had received renewed assurances from Britain that the British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Ernest Bevin) would not agree to the Soviet or Chinese proposals for Big Power veto in the Japanese peace settlement.

The source said the reassurances came after China proposed that the 11 nations of the Far Eastern Commission start work on the Japanese treaty, with veto rights reserved to Russia, the United States, Britain and China.

To date, Britain has answered neither the Chinese note nor the subsequent Soviet proposal for a January meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the purpose of starting work on the Japanese settlement.

British and American talks on the Russian, and presumably the Chinese, proposal are going on here in official secrecy.

The Australian source said, "At the Canberra conference last August, nations of the British Commonwealth agreed that there would be no big power veto in the

Cotton Spinning Mills For H.K.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIALISTS BUILDING 4 FACTORIES

Will Employ 3,000

The cotton spinning industry will be re-introduced to Hongkong when by the end of next summer four cotton mills, now under planning and construction, will be in full production.

To employ eventually over 3,000 workers, the four mills will produce 120 bales of cotton under a 16 hour, 2-shift operation.

Now forced to buy Shanghai cotton shipments at a partial US dollar cost, the Colony through the industry will be able to buy cotton at cheaper rates and provide employment for hundreds of local labourers.

All four mills are primarily financed by Shanghai industrialists who originally planned to build their factories in Shanghai but because of the unstable political and currency situation, decided instead to erect their mills in the Colony.

The largest of these mills is an ultra-modern plant now being planned by Wyler Textiles Ltd.

\$15,000,000 CAPITAL

Promoted by four Shanghai manufacturers, it is closely connected with China's largest privately-owned mills, and has established a total capital of HK\$15 million, the largest capitalisation for any industry inaugurated in Hongkong since the war.

The factory, to occupy a site of 225,000 sq. ft. along the waterfront on Matauy Road, Hunghom, will employ all the latest industrial equipment—much of which has never been used in the Orient before.

Modern safety, health and recreation facilities will be provided for 1,200 workers, in addition to dormitories.

The plant will operate 25,000 spindles on 72 ring frames of the newest type, producing approximately 70 bales of cotton per day.

Structural supports will be made of aluminium in order to provide the necessary support for the roof which must cover a building area of 200,000 sq. feet. Although initially over twice as expensive as steel and therefore rarely used, aluminium girders are light and non-rusting and will cost considerably less in maintenance.

The architects plans have been sent to Reynolds Metals Co. in New York who have contracted to supply all structural materials.

RECLAMATION WORK

Some 140,000 sq. feet of the Hunghom site was purchased for HK\$800,000 and the remaining 135,000 sq. feet is now in the process of being reclaimed from the harbour. Now 98% completed, the land has been reclaimed in a record period of four months by the Shanghai Yick Sang Construction Co., under the supervision of Messrs. Leigh and Orange, Architects.

Land reclamation alone cost \$800,000. The mill area will consist of one large square factory building, occupying 100,000 sq. feet, an administration building, two warehouses, dormitories and grounds for 1,200 workers. A private jetty will be built along the waterfront to provide for the loading and unloading of ships.

Most of the central factory building will be taken up by one large mill room (350 ft by 400 ft), especially designed for efficient production flow under the new one-process system. Raw cotton entering one end of the room, will pass through all the stages of cleaning and spinning by the time it has reached the opposite side of the room.

Designed along modern lines by Messrs Leigh and Orange, the factory building will be windowless. Artificial lighting will be installed to provide even and regulated light for all workers. Costing over \$1,000,000, special air conditioning plants will regulate temperature and humidity to the level best suited for the production of cotton yarn and the health of the workers. In this way, cotton yarn, easily affected by damp Hongkong weather, can be worked under the most ideal conditions and the finest quality yarn can be guaranteed.

A newly developed cold cathode lighting system, the first to be installed in the Far East, will be installed. Producing less heat than ordinary lighting systems, the cold cathode lights will facilitate the regulation of humidity and temperature and produce easier working conditions for the workers.

WORKER'S FACILITIES

A special colour scheme is now being designed to enable the labourers to work with the yarn with the least eye-strain and the maximum efficiency.

Workers will be given, in addition to ample living quarters, canteens, barber shops, and recreation rooms. Plans include a garden to be placed in centre of the U-shaped dormitory.

Wyler Textiles plan to go into operation as soon as the first 2,000 looms arrive, probably around the first of the year. They will install the first spindles in a warehouse until the large factory is built and will spend the first part of next year training mill workers. It is hoped that full production will be reached by the end of next year.

The three smaller mills now under construction are: (1) South China Textile Co. will operate 5,000 spindles and produce 12 bales daily. (2) Hongkong Cotton Mills, which plans to go into operation the middle of January, will work 10,000 spindles and employ 400 workers. (3) Nanyang Cotton Mills Ltd., also to be constructed in Hunghom, will operate 15,000 spindles.

All four mills should be in partial operation by early summer, 1948.

Parcel Postage Rates Up

Parcel post rates for the United Kingdom and countries whose parcels must pass through UK have increased considerably.

Mr S. Randall, Superintendent of Mails explained that because of increased shipping prices and higher land credits in England, postage must be increased to cover the higher cost of living. Before December, he said, Hongkong was using pre-war rates and has now simply put into effect post-war rates required for higher shipping and handling costs.

Rates for the United Kingdom are:

| Weight | old rates | new rates |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 3 lbs. | \$1.50 | \$2.20 |
| 7 | 2.70 | 4.00 |
| 11 | 3.80 | 5.80 |
| 22 | 6.80 | 22.00 |

Rates for Europe, Scandinavia, British Colonies and other packages which must pass through UK have also increased.

EDITORIAL

Foul Detention Cells

FOR a Colony that has long prided itself on its modern developments and special attention to public health, it comes as a shock to learn that police detention cells exist within a stone's throw of the city which are not only a disgrace, but are inhuman. If the description of these cells which the Telegraph published yesterday was blood-curdling, it was not one bit exaggerated. The facts stand clear. Within the Central Police Station there exist eight cells, intended to hold a maximum of 33 people, but which on Wednesday of last week contained 95; no cell has anything approximating to proper sanitation, and all are ill-ventilated, badly lighted, and unwashed. Into such black holes every day and night pass men, women and children, many of whom have to remain there up to 14 or 16 hours; and for deportees it means a return to these horrid conditions from the courtroom until what time they can be sent out of the Colony—which may be a matter of weeks. It must be made clear to the Authorities that something has to be done about this without further delay. The cells as they exist are ideal breeding areas for disease and must foul the inter-ness minds as much as their bodies. Proper sanitary facilities must be provided, which means

installation of the flush system. But until that can be effected, it remains for the Authorities to see that a sufficiency of wooden buckets is available. Immediate instructions should be given for the cells to be washed out at least twice a day, that they be sprayed with insecticide and the walls colour washed; adequate ventilation and lighting should also be provided. It is apparent that the cells offer insufficient accommodation and are in consequence grossly overcrowded; therefore, the construction of new cells, substantial modern and hygienic, should be made a priority undertaking. We cannot believe that the Authorities were ignorant of the conditions in the Central detention cells until the publication of our disclosures yesterday. On the other hand there is little reason to believe that they have made any serious attempts to correct them. As our reporter noted, the cells were built before 1900 and have not been substantially altered or rehabilitated since then. We do not think we are exceeding our duty by demanding that Government forthwith puts the cells into a reasonable state of habitation, and at the same time arrange for the construction of new and suitable cells in which our growing band of law-breakers can be detained with the minimum risk of spreading disease.



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THERE is still time. The argument about the absorption of convertible sterling by outstanding dollar credits is based on a confusion between gross and net, and now is the moment to dash in like cats and snatch the unallotted, unearmarked liabilities from under the very noses of the creditor nations. This was Ricardo's remedy, and Bastiat's, and Say's and it merely means advancing the hands of the clock, financially speaking, in order, as Dismal put it, "To forestall the network of contingent agreements which is produced by premature convertibility."

Grocer's niece in golf fight
If women in the American Army are given the latest fashion and best their morale, we are in for some fun.

How long will it be before they demand long, clinging, backless gowns for evening parades, and negliges for early morning parades? And why should not our own lovely women police become more feminine, with little hats and half-veils, Mexican sandals, non-utility corsets, and slashed jabots? Un p'tit air de sainte nitouche, a demure lowering of those gummy lashes, and you will have all the criminals saying, "May I have the pleasure of the next dance?"

Top Secret
MME. ZAPHROMA was recalled urgently and secretly for an urgent and secret Cabinet meeting. The meeting was so secret that the Ministers wore masks, and spoke to each other through holes in screens, and in whispers.

Mme. Zaphroma was asked to find out what it was all about, why they were there, and what they were to say or do. She at once hung up her caudon in the chimney, filled it with strange herbs, stirred it, inhaled the nauseating smoke, and spoke as follows: "Tantum capis vult, Nargie, nargie. Arcades ambo. The 74,000,000 dollars are hidden away in the left of the hollow oak, and will be found by an old sailor on the Second Sunday in Advent." This statement was not issued to the Press.

Tell Uno
Q.—What will be the position of minorities in the future Burmese State?
A.—I hope their rights will be respected under the new constitution. The only way Britain can now discharge her responsibility to these minorities is by ensuring that all instances of discrimination or unfairness are immediately brought to the attention of Uno.

Q.—Do you think we have let down those elements in Burma who were faithful to the British Government, such as the Anglo-Burmese and the loyal hillmen?
A.—Yes, I see nothing in the treaty to protect them. My only hope is that the Burmese will live up to their Buddhist principles.

Q.—How would you have voted in Wednesday's debate?
A.—I would have reluctantly voted with the Government.

Report On Anti-Semitism In London & The Disturbances in the East End

'A PLAGUE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES'

By REBECCA WEST

THE other night, after a riot in Dalston, I eavesdropped on a very pleasant piece of civilised behaviour. Three young men, who had been shouting "Down with the Yids" and "We want Mosley," were sauntering down Kingsland-road on their way to the bus. There came to walk in step beside them a Jew, an ordinary Jew like many another, spectacled, slightly bald, and plumpish. Though it was an evening when people were hitting each other frequently and quite hard, and there was no policeman near, he accosted the young anti-Semites and spoke to them with smiling dignity.

They could hardly reject such overtures; and after the exchange of a friendly word or two he quietly pursued his way. He had noticed certain inconsistencies in it. He explained to the boys what they were, quietly and with respectful regard for the objections they raised, and before they parted at the bus stop he asked them, not intrusively, but giving them the chance to accept or refuse, if they would care to give him their addresses so that he could send them proof of what he had said; and they were so subdued by his gentle good manners that they agreed.

He was brave

THAT was a courageous and discreet man, who has travelled ahead of most of us. But there were not many like him in that crowd, which here, and at all other clashes between Fascists and Communists is composed of abominable people.

They look like Dickens' characters as drawn by Cruikshank. There was the clerical woman, who, as all who stood within earshot of her grating voice soon learned, was lean because she was mean, because her acid spirit was eating away her flesh from within. For though she was listening to an anti-Semitic speaker, the hate with which his words were loaded was not enough for her, and she tried to bring more into circulation by nagging at a woman standing in front of her whom she recognised as a Jewess.

"Look, there's one of them just here," she said to her neighbours, "anyone could tell she wasn't English, she's an alien if ever there was one, she's no right to be among us, we want Britons for the British."

The woman was insulting was stung to protest, but her voice was soft, and the happy, relaxed her mouth as if in what must have been one of the most horrible utterances of all time. "She's a Jew, she's a Jew, she's a Jew," she sneered, "Well, I don't suppose she's the only one."

Bogus peasant

EQUALLY repulsive was a girl of the opposite faction at a riot the other night, though she was young and tall and well made. She was not a Jewess, and I should be surprised if her home lay within miles of Dalston. Though her clothes were cut in bogus peasant style they were of expensive material, and her voice showed that her parents had spent quite an amount of money on her education.

With gestures revealing that she was modelling herself on Comrade Olga who, three life-size, conducts a tractor across the dawn on a hammer-and-sickle poster, she had swooped down on a stupid little man who was selling a silly little pamphlet by Sir Oswald Mosley, and in high-pitched theatrical tones was addressing him as a Fascist swine.

In fact she was a female tout who was having a grand time giving way to a brutish desire to brawl with a stranger in the street; but she was pretending she was making a fine and noble attack on Fascism. Actually she was working, and working hard, for a Fascist dictatorship.

The simpletons who sell pamphlets will not play any decisive part in history. But it is possible that if Fascist and Communist brawl in the streets long and loud enough, some adventurer not yet unmasked will take advantage of the situation and get into power by promising to restore order.

That girl was specially abhorrent because it was certain that if the Germans had won the war she would not have been demonstrating in the streets against Fascism. Those of us who knew Germany between 1933 and 1939 often saw such faces as hers, young but displeasing because they were empty of everything except self-

dramatism and the love of violence. They belonged to members in good standing of the Hitler Youth; to girls who, whatever they had been bawling about before the Nazis came in, and many of them had been bawling on the Communist side, toed the line very quickly and followed the swastika.

Keep away!

NO respectable inhabitant of Dalston or Bethnal Green or any other part of London should go out and mix with such people, even if he or she is Jewish and feels a desire to contradict the speakers who are making unjust attacks on the Jews. Let these fatuous speakers rant, and let the equally fatuous interrupters rant back at them, and let them give each other bloody noses if they will.

But it should be recognised that there are some respectable Londoners who cannot shut their doors on this trifling folly. It pursues them into their homes, with an intrusiveness which the law should not permit.

In Bethnal Green there lie parallel to one another two short streets of little houses. Their tenants have made them very agreeable homes, because they themselves are mostly agreeable people, who are, whether Gentile or Jew, English, gentlefolk, gentle in manner and gentle in heart. I think all of them work hard and would appreciate a quiet Sunday morning. But they do not get it.

They are exposed to two hours of a most revolting form of torture to ears and nerves. At about 11 o'clock the British League of Ex-Servicemen takes up its stance in one of the streets, at the end where it runs into the market; and at the same time a League of Jewish Ex-Servicemen takes up its stance in the parallel street. They do not gather in the market. They are in the streets.

Madhouse din

THERE then breaks out a twin pandemonium. The British League puts up its one competent speaker and its numerous incompetent speakers to bellow their conviction that the economic crisis could be solved by stopping all exports and that Jews are one and all very wicked people, who however firmly rooted in England are aliens and ought to be deported. It is very natural that the League of Jewish Ex-Servicemen should put up speakers to contest this monstrous attack on the citizenship of hundreds and thousands of people with every legal title to consider themselves Britons, and their speakers are far more gifted. But they also bellow; and if I were a resident of either of these streets I was ill or tired, and had no invalid or old person, or a nervous child in my house, I do not think the justice of their cause would reconcile me to their presence.

There is no end to the sympathy with the Fascists and his like win the Fascists. One Sunday a husband and wife, passing on their way to visit a relative, paused beside me at a meeting. They were surprised at first that there were still Fascists about. It happened that the speaker who held the platform was one of the most stupid and sincere men there; and his poor dull, honest face was twitching as he plodded on against the odds for his conscience's sake. "It's a shame," said the couple beside me, "they ought to let him say what he wants to, he's got a right to, hasn't he?"

He certainly had that right. At that moment he was mooting out some ineffectual details about his past life, and if free speech means anything he should have been allowed to bore his audience in peace. But they said of the interrupter, "Look at that horrible little man making a monkey of himself over there! It's a shame, it really is."

They went away firmly convinced that the Fascists were decent law-abiding people who were being unjustly persecuted. This is not the only kind of mischief that can be

This row is raised to a mad-house din by the interrupters who attend both meetings. Fascist interrupters sling questions, malicious to the point of dementia, at the Jewish ex-Servicemen. Interrupters who are Jewish or Communist or both attend the British League and at first ask questions and then boo and hoot until the speaker is inaudible and the chairman the police close the meeting. Orders are said to have been given by the Communists that this programme is to be abandoned or modified. But this is what has been happening for the past several weeks.

Now these anti-Fascist interruptions are not likely to arouse most people's indignation because it may be considered that the Fascists have bought it. But it works out in a way singularly unfortunate to the community.

Let us take a young interrupter who takes part in the proceedings nearly every Sunday. I do not know whether he is Jew or Gentile; the point is that he behaves exactly as an ape would do if it felt called upon to break up a political meeting. He constantly flaps his right arm about in a foolish, animal gesture, and calls out interjections which are always idiotic.

To give a typical specimen of his wit when a Fascist speaker said, "Before I stop I would like to say one thing," our interrupter shouted, "You can't say anything, you're too ignorant." After such sallies he looks round for approval, waggling his head and laughing at his own shrewdness. He bawls out towards the end of the meeting, and jumps up and down giggling and babbling.

"A shame"

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led to the charge of this little imbecile. The law does not permit speakers to use insulting language likely to cause a breach of the peace or to incite violence.

They get excited

FASCIST speakers do not often use such language, even when speaking of the Jews, but restrict themselves to vague generalities such as Chesterton and Deleoe used to permit themselves. But sometimes they get excited, and lose their discretion. Such a moment happened some Sundays ago in Bethnal Green, when a speaker was carried away by his venom and appeared to me to be about to utter some incitement to violence. It cannot be known whether he did so, for just then the speaker's attention was interrupted by an ear-splitting yell, which was itself drowned in a chorus of boos and howls from his equally idiotic friends.

Neither I nor several other persons could have sworn whether the speaker finished his sentence with the incitement to violence which had been promised by its beginning; and I myself saw the police reporters' pencils waver and come to a halt on their notebooks.

Nobody can blame the authorities if in these circumstances it has been hard to get at grips with the provocation offered by the Fascists. It is peculiarly unfortunate, therefore, that statements should have appeared in certain quarters suggesting that new instructions have been given to the police, which will lead to "lightening up" of the procedure used in dealing with these meetings.

It is unfortunate that other statements appeared at the same time which led people to believe that the Government had been looting in lethargy and had suddenly been spurred to activity by visits paid to the disturbed areas by two young MPs called Mr. Woodrow Wyatt and Mr. Platts-Mills.

Nonsense!

THIS is stuff and nonsense. No new instructions have been issued to the police. I defy anybody to produce an official who gave them or a policeman who received them. For weeks and months (and any honest observer could detect this) the authorities have been doing their best to cope with this nuisance; and if their efforts have had to wait for their results it is because of the platitudinous vagueness of the Fascist speakers and the imbecile hubbub raised by the interrupters.

These speakers, those interrupters, are disturbing the peace of innumerable English homes; they are degrading the English way of thought and life, and they are costing the London taxpayer thousands of pounds for the hire of policemen.

WHY HAVE WE LOST BURMA?

SIR REGINALD DORMAN-SMITH, who was Governor of Burma from 1941 to 1946, answers some of the questions raised by the Burma Independence Bill... in an interview with MILTON SHULMAN

WHY is Burma leaving the Empire? Could she have been kept in? Are the people of Burma capable of governing themselves? Will Burma suffer the disorders and bloodshed now being experienced in India?

These are some of the questions still unanswered after historic debate in the Commons. Few men are better qualified to discuss the question of Burmese independence than Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma from 1941 to 1946. He was responsible for carrying out the preliminary negotiations for Burmese independence, and he knows intimately the Burmese leaders involved in the country's recent turbulent history.

As a former Minister of Agriculture in the Chamberlain Government he is also familiar with the political and constitutional problems involved in Commonwealth relations.

I put to Sir Reginald a number of questions. Here they are with his answers:

Q.—What steps might have been taken to keep Burma in the Commonwealth before she decided this summer to constitute herself an independent state outside the Commonwealth?

A.—The offer of Dominion status should have come much sooner than it did. As late as early 1946 responsible Burmese leaders such as

U Aung San, Thakin Nu and U Tin Tut would have advocated Dominion status for Burma had it been offered to them by the British Government. Had Burmese leaders at that time been told by the British Government that under the Statute of Westminster they would be given the same rights within the Commonwealth as Great Britain, I feel sure Burma would never have chosen to leave the Empire.

Q.—Does the decision to ask for complete independence for Burma represent the will of the majority of Burmese?

A.—It represents the will of the politicians, who were fighting for complete independence because it was the only kind of freedom they knew.

Freedom such as we know it within the Commonwealth was never fully explained to the Burmese people until it was too late. I frankly do not believe that by voting as they did they were in principle severing all British relations. The gift of rubies to Princess Elizabeth and the forthcoming visit to the Wedding ceremony of the new President Elect of Burma more truly repre-

sents the attitude of the majority of Burmese than does the decision to leave the Empire.

Could we refuse?

Q.—Once the Burmese had chosen to ask for complete independence could the British Government have refused to accede to that request?

A.—Definitely not. Having failed to explain to the Burmese the advantages of remaining members of the Commonwealth, we had no alternative but to grant them independence when they asked for it.

Q.—Do you believe the Burmese capable of self-government?

A.—Yes, because they are extremely democratic in their outlook. But they will need considerable technical help to develop their industries, agriculture and forests.

Q.—Do you agree with Mr. Churchill that Burma is likely to reproduce on a smaller scale the horrors and disasters which have descended upon India?

A.—This entirely depends upon whether the Burmese who live in the plains are prepared to give a square deal to the people who live in the hills. I personally cannot see why

the men of the hills and plains cannot live in peace together. I think that the analogy of India and Pakistan is inappropriate to conditions in Burma. However, one of the most lamentable features of the present situation is that private armies have been allowed to exist. Since private armies breed private armies, this may create difficulties in the future. Thus the PTT of U Aung San recreated that Galon Tat, which is U Saw's private army.

Tell Uno
Q.—What will be the position of minorities in the future Burmese State?

A.—I hope their rights will be respected under the new constitution. The only way Britain can now discharge her responsibility to these minorities is by ensuring that all instances of discrimination or unfairness are immediately brought to the attention of Uno.

Q.—Do you think we have let down those elements in Burma who were faithful to the British Government, such as the Anglo-Burmese and the loyal hillmen?

A.—Yes, I see nothing in the treaty to protect them. My only hope is that the Burmese will live up to their Buddhist principles.

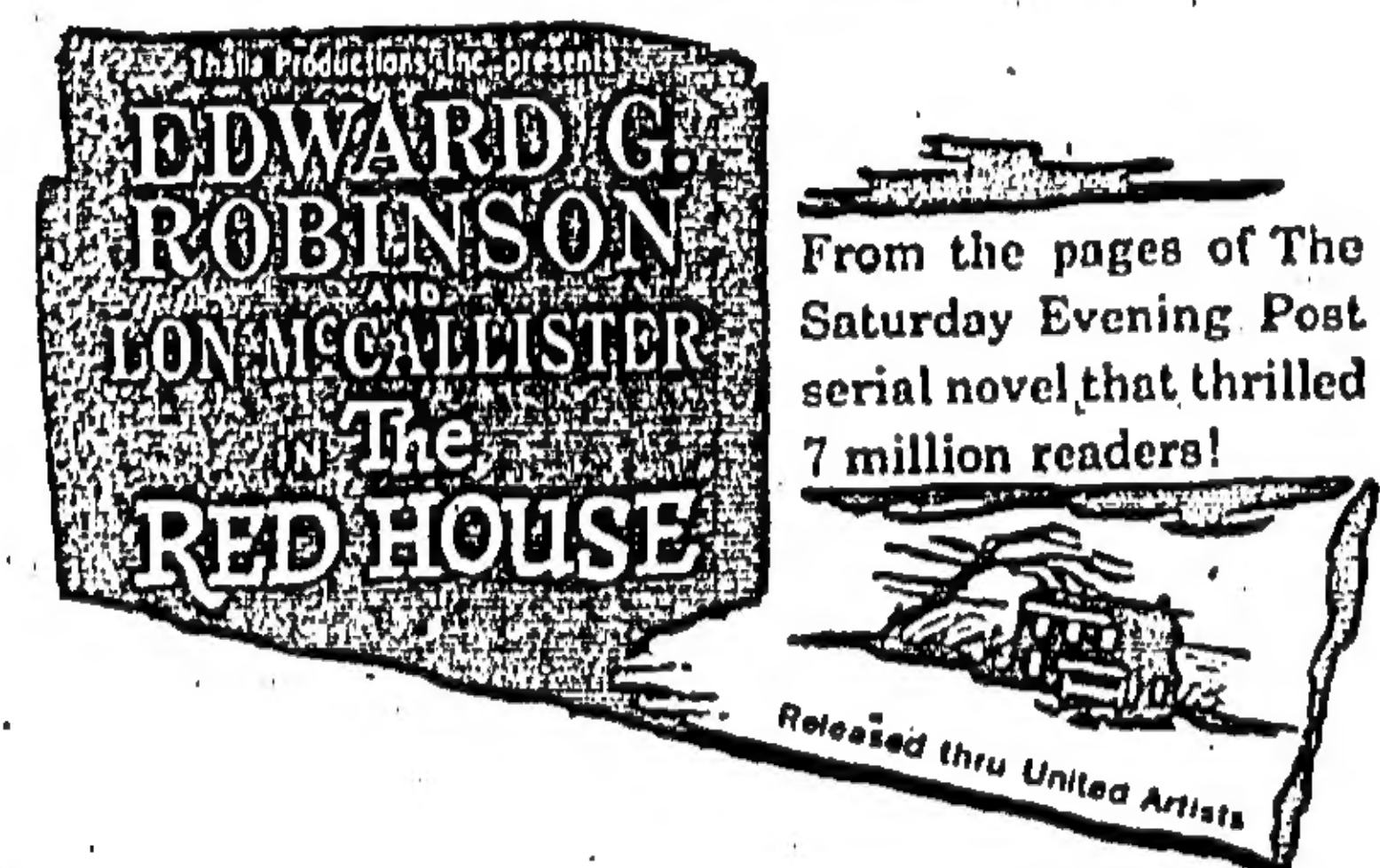
Q.—How would you have voted in Wednesday's debate?
A.—I would have reluctantly voted with the Government.

Lee Theatre

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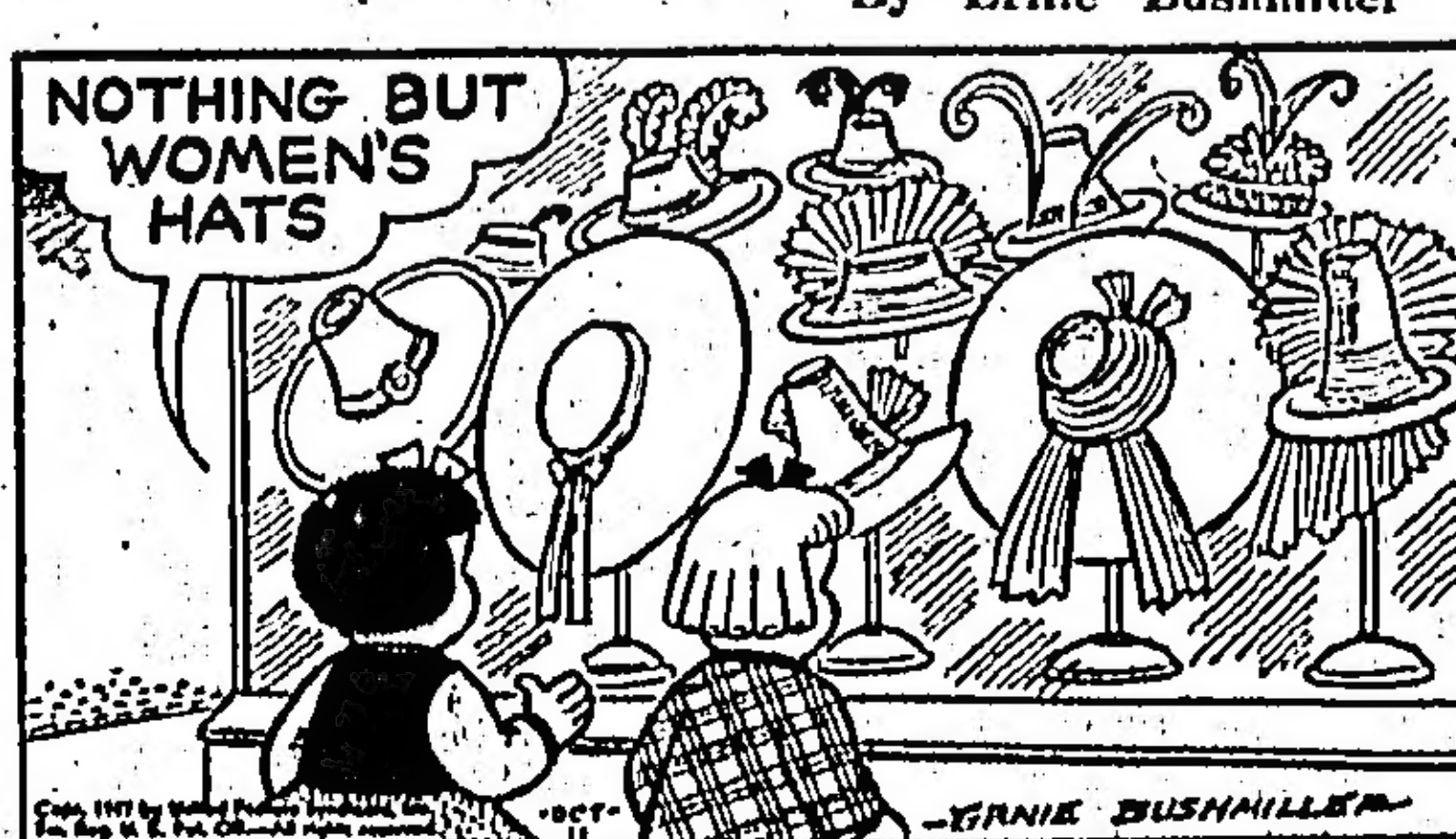
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NANCY The Usual View



By Ernie Bushmiller



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

What's your problem?

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am to wear a powder-blue dress at my daughter's wedding. Would a black hat and shoes and black mitts be appropriate? Or would white accessories be better? I have gray hair and blue eyes.—MRS. C. R. E."

If it is a daytime wedding I would like white hat, gloves, bag and sandals, with a shoulder corsage of white flowers. If the wedding is after five, I would like black accessories with pink flowers.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Are not stockings in good taste for evening?—SAL."

Yes, and very flattering they are. "Dear Lois Leeds—What can I wear in my hair other than flowers, combs or ribbons? I want to look different! My clothes are sophisticated.—B. S."

Why not try butterflies or small birds? You can get these at any millinery supply house. Sequin ornaments aren't new but they are smart. A big rose with a sequin sewn on each petal would be very smart. A wreath of green leaves looks different and would be wonderful if your dress is white.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My skin is white, my hair is bright yellow-red. What makeup colours for me?—REDDY."

Match your lipstick and your rouge to your hair. A Yellow-Red or even a Copper-Red would be perfect co-ordination. Be careful about



To "hide" a sudden blemish, just when you have a date, make your own beauty paste. Blend a little powder and makeup foundation cream together. Press and pat it on over the offending blemish and—it won't show!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Don't you think someone else ought to teach him?—After all, you were only second string centre at Princeton!"

Released Nazis Want To Be Re-interred

Some of the 7,500 Nazi SS men to be released shortly from internment camps in the British-occupied zone of Germany may not be so pleased to receive their liberty as might at first be thought, judging by the recent experience of British officials.

Information box LIQUID ASSET

Mr. Dalton made his April budget speech on cold milk. It milk shortage reduces him to water today he will be in good company. Chamberlain, Snowden, Bonar Law and Lloyd George, all found water adequate.

Mr. Churchill favoured an amber-coloured liquid (unmixed). It is most famous aside: "I will now proceed to fortify the revenue." Gladstone took egg nog. Disraeli brandy-and-soda. Goschen port.

Great Parliamentarians of the past have been less abstemious. Lord Brougham (1778-1860) refreshed himself so often during a speech on reform that he hid to his knees, entreating the peers to pass the Bill—and could not rise.

Wiltshire used to take an opium pill to steady his nerve. Charles Fox sucked oranges.

RELIGIOUS CULT IS DYING OUT

Once nearly 5,000 strong, the Shakers—members of a pioneer religious cult started in Albany, New York, in 1774—now number only about 50.

However, the few remaining members of the sect do not regret the 170-year-old experiment in pacifism, withdrawal from the world and community of property. In the words of the oldest living member, 88-year-old Sister Sadie Neale, the Shakers are confident their religion will be revived again "in some other form."

The story of the Shaker church—the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming—is the story of Ann Lee, daughter of an English blacksmith who became a domestic for an early Albany family.

Principle Of Celibacy

Following a Messianic vision, history relates, Ann Lee led her followers to nearby Niskayuna—then a wilderness—where they practised their principle of celibacy.

The Shakers there won general respect for their industry in making furniture, building their stone houses and barns, inventing a buzz saw and one-horse saw, and for the vitality of the seeds which they marketed.

Others of their colonies—particularly at New Lebanon—were persecuted at first. Crowds used to gather at their meetings to jeer when the Shakers would "shake," "jerk" and "bark" as the spirit moved them.

HE RAN SHORT OF CASH

Radio Patrolmen John Sweeney and Robert Rice were driving past a branch of the Chase National Bank in New York when they noticed a big hole had been bashed in the front door.

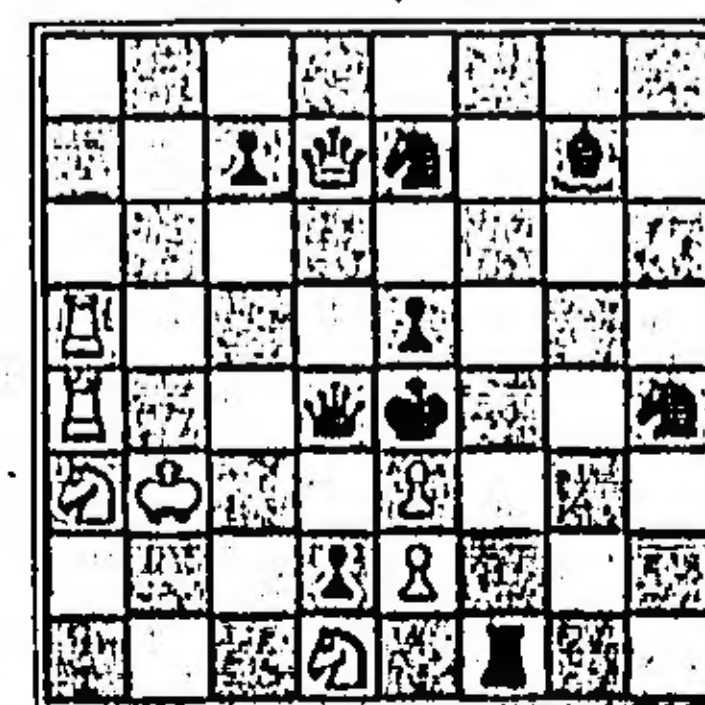
They summoned reinforcements and the bank was surrounded. Some of the squad crept in on tip-toes. On the mezzanine they found a man standing in front of a safe, kicking it.

"What are you doing here?" a policeman asked. "Robbing the bank," the man said, and resumed kicking the safe.

Taken to the station, he identified himself as Edward P. Tompkins, a waiter. He said he had been drinking, run out of money and could think of no better place to get more than in the bank. He was held on \$1,000 bail on a burglary charge.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. K-K7, any; 2. Q-K7, or P-Q, or B) mates.

The latter have been astonished to receive applications from released internees to be re-interred because they prefer conditions inside to those outside.

The exact number is not known, but although not considerable, it is significant.

A typical case was that presented to the Resident Military Government of the Hamburg suburb of Bergedorf. A man who had been temporarily released from an internment camp went to him and asked that he should be sent back immediately.

He had been out only a fortnight. He explained that although conditions in his camp were not good, they were better than his life back at home. He complained of insufficient food and heat, both of which were regular and adequate in the internment camp. He also said that he disliked being crowded into one room with other adults.

British military government officers said that the incident was "by no means uncommon."

The 7,500 internees to be released are not considered ranks of the SS "but regarded as dangerous." That means that all but 8,500 of the 16,000 SS men awaiting trial as members of an organisation declared criminal by the International Tribunal at Nuremberg would be released on parole. Some of the others would also be released until their trial—"certain internees" of officer rank born on or after January 1, 1919.

"I must emphasise that the scheme does not constitute an amnesty," Lord Pakenham, Minister responsible for the British zone, said when announcing the release. Excluded from the scheme were 535 persons regarded as "dangerous characters," but not awaiting trial. Some idea of the magnitude of the task of dealing with the human debris of Hitler's shattered machine can be gathered from the fact that, in addition to an undisclosed number of security suspects and war criminals awaiting trial before military courts, over 21,000 cases of membership in illegal organisations were under investigation at the end of October.—Associated Press.

THE MALE HAS CHANGED

Dr Hyacinthe Moreau Lalonde is in the United States to study advanced American methods of caudal anesthesia, but since her arrival she has been studying American men, too.

She finds them strangely changed from the days when she met them in Paris after the liberation. "In Paris," she said judiciously, "they were most definitely wolves, as you say, hungry, wild and on the prowl. But here in the United States, in New York, in Chicago and in Hollywood, they are as tame as puppy dogs."

"Someone has put a collar on them," she mused, "and perhaps a chain, too, I guess." Dr Lalonde made most of her informal, postwar study of American men on a tour by bus to the west coast, which she took upon obtaining leave from her duties as an observer at New York's Beth-El Hospital. She said she found the men well-mannered and friendly, but perhaps too generous.

"In Paris, because we were all poor, we most often paid our own share of the costs," she said. "Here the men pay for everything and the more they spend the more we are supposed to like them. It is nice—but odd, no?"

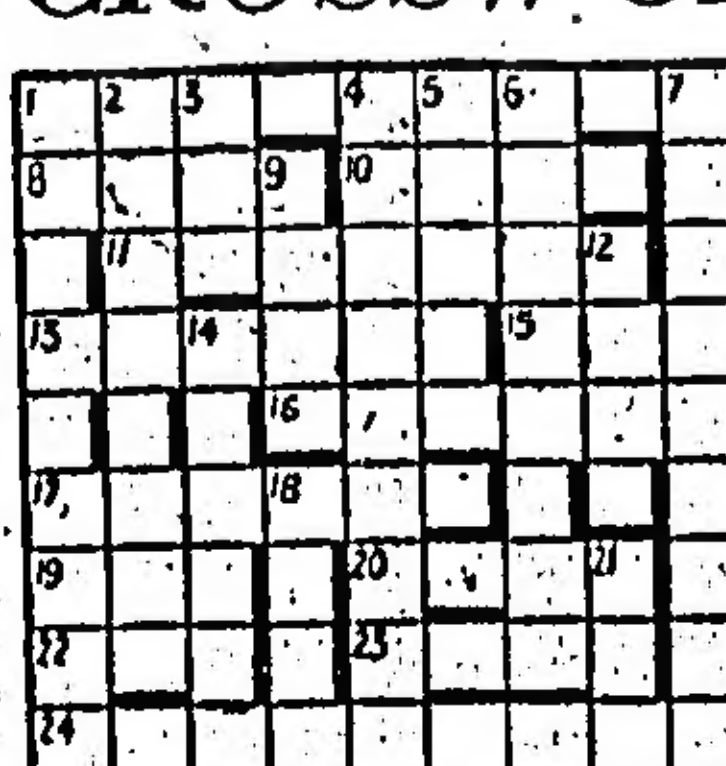
Rupert and the Three Guides—40



The silver colour of the chair makes Rupert so inquisitive that he cautiously makes his way across the swaying platform to it. Then he looks closely and gives a cry. "Why, those are my mother's pearls that you have hung there," he shouts, and up above is Podgy's marble, and this chair is covered with Janet's silver paper, and all those rings and diamonds and things are what disappeared from Nutwood!" "Yes, don't they look nice?" says the squirrel calmly.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE



15. Bomb for sale. (3)
16. How to take cover. (5, 3)
17. Small. (1) Little Edward. (3)
18. Baby talk. (4)
19. A letter from a peer. (3)
20. Italian. (4)
21. Hospital coverings. (9)
22. Down
1. All-out attack. (3)
2. Current opposition? (8)
3. Cereal. (3)
4. Little piece, if beheaded whole piece. (5)
5. Not the river to have it on. (3)
6. Harbour drinks. (4, 3)
7. Finger fastening. (4)
8. Entry or exit. (4)
9. Not used for sewing mines in the Channel. (1) 18. Line. (4)
10. This led to wooden. (5)
Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across
10. Mail. 11. Bump. 12. Other. 13. G. 14. B. 15. G. 16. B. 17. B. 18. B. 19. B. 20. B. 21. B. 22. B. 23. B. 24. B. 25. B. 26. B. 27. B. 28. B. 29. B. 30. B. 31. B. 32. B. 33. B. 34. B. 35. B. 36. B. 37. B. 38. B. 39. B. 40. B. 41. B. 42. B. 43. B. 44. B. 45. B. 46. B. 47. B. 48. B. 49. B. 50. B. 51. B. 52. B. 53. B. 54. B. 55. B. 56. B. 57. B. 58. B. 59. B. 60. B. 61. B. 62. B. 63. B. 64. B. 65. B. 66. B. 67. B. 68. B. 69. B. 70. B. 71. B. 72. B. 73. B. 74. B. 75. B. 76. B. 77. B. 78. B. 79. B. 80. B. 81. B. 82. B. 83. B. 84. B. 85. B. 86. B. 87. B. 88. B. 89. B. 90. B. 91. B. 92. B. 93. B. 94. B. 95. B. 96. B. 97. B. 98. B. 99. B. 100. B. 101. B. 102. B. 103. B. 104. B. 105. B. 106. B. 107. B. 108. B. 109. B. 110. B. 111. B. 112. B. 113. B. 114. B. 115. B. 116. B. 117. B. 118. B. 119. B. 120. B. 121. B. 122. B. 123. B. 124. B. 125. B. 126. B. 127. B. 128. B. 129. B. 130. B. 131. B. 132. B. 133. B. 134. B. 135. B. 136. B. 137. B. 138. B. 139. B. 140. B. 141. B. 142. B. 143. B. 144. 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